Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (original): In situ produced macroporous biomedical polyurethane-amide material based on chain extended isocyanate terminated polyester prepolymer units, wherein the said chain extension has been done with at least one dicarboxylic acid or a hydroxy-carboxylic acid.

Claim 2 (original): Polyurethane-amide according to claim 1, wherein the material has a pore structure, wherein the amount of pores having a pore size of >450 μm is less than 10% by volume.

Claim 3 (previously amended): Polyurethane-amide according to claim 1, wherein the material has an open cell structure.

Claim 4 (previously amended): Polyurethane-amide according to claim 1, wherein the said prepolymer is a prepolymer of soft polyester segments, having a glass transition temperature below 40°C, said prepolymer further optionally containing polyether-polyol segments.

Claim 5 (currently amended): Polyurethane-amide according to claim 1, wherein the material shows phase separation into hard ~~an~~ and soft phases.

Claims 6-7 (canceled)

Claim 8 (previously amended): Polyurethane-amide according to claim 1, further comprising an additional diol segment.

Claim 9 (previously amended): Polyurethane-amide according to claim 8, wherein the said additional diol segment is a polyether or a polyester segment.

Claim 10 (previously amended): Polyurethane-amide according to claim 8, wherein the said diol segment is incorporated in the material during the reaction of the prepolymer with the chain extender.

Claim 11 (canceled)

Claim 12 (original): In situ produced macroporous biomedical polyurethane-amide material based on chain extended prepolymer units of biocompatible soft polyester segments and on hard urethane-amide segments, said material having a compression modulus of at least 100 kPa and a pore size distribution less than 10 vol.% of pores having a pore size > 450 μm.

Claim 13 (original): Macroporous biomedical polyurethane-amide according to claim 12, showing phase separation between soft and hard segments.

Claim 14 (previously amended): Macroporous biomedical polyurethane-amide according to claim 12, having an open cell structure.

Claim 15 (previously amended): Macroporous biomedical polyurethane-amide according to claim 12, said material being biodegradable.

Claims 16-22 (canceled)

Claim 23 (previously amended): Macroporous biomedical polyurethane-amide material according to claim 1 for use in human or veterinary surgery, as implant or repair material.

Claims 24-28 (canceled)

Claim 29 (new): Polyurethane-amide according to claim 1, wherein the polyester is based on a polyester prepared by ring-opening polymerisation.

Claim 30 (new): Polyurethane-amide according to claim 29, wherein the random copolyester is a copolyester of lactide, glycolide, trimethylene carbonate and/or ε-caprolactone.

Claim 31 (new): Polyurethane-amide according to claim 1, based on a copolyester of lactide and ε-caprolactone

containing 5 to 95% of units of lactide and 5 to 95% of units of ε-caprolactone, based on number.

Claim 32 (new): Polurethane-amide according to claim 31 based on a copolyester of lactide and ε-caprolactone containing 40-60% of units of lactide and 40-60% of units of ε-caprolactone, based on number.

Claim 33 (new): Polyurethane-amide according to claim 29, wherein the polyester which is based on a polyester prepared by ring-opening polymerisation is a random copolyester.

Claim 34 (new): Macroporous biomedical polyurethane-amide material defined according to claim 1, produced according to a process which is solvent free and which comprises the steps of preparing an isocyanate terminated polyester prepolymer, mixing the prepolymer with at least one chain extender selected from the group of dicarboxylic acids and hydroxycarboxylic acids and reacting the mixture to produce the macroporous biomedical polyurethane, for use in human or veterinary surgery, as implant or repair material.